



The Central Army Handball Club prevailed over, visiting Sweden from Finland, 38-19, in a recent European Winners Cup encounter. Photo by Sergei Proskov

## Handball: Central Army Club's success

The Moscow handball Central Army Club have thrashed the Finnish Sundie, 38-19, in their return game to enter the 1/8 finals of the European Winners Cup.

CAC, which, as in the previous match, had all their inter-

nationals busy away in the national line-up-dominated throughout of the Central Army Club all-purpose gym.

Zhuk and Belov were the winners' top scorers at eight goals each.

## Weightlifting records

The USSR set three world records in Lathi after an international contest of finals.

Yuri Zakharenko from Dnepropetrovsk, 19, who competed this time in the up to 110 kg division, snatched 195 kg and totalled 430 kg, both world marks. Adam Saldulayov (90 kg), from Grozny, jerked 228.5 kg, also a new world record.

Altogether the USSR was responsible for 32 world marks this season, with nine of them claimed by Zakharenko, who is still young enough to compete in the junior division. At present the Soviet Union holds 16 out of 30 world records regulated by the International Weightlifting Federation.



The Soviet and Hungarian water polo youth teams recently clashed to two friendly matches in Moscow, with the hosts winning two games, 10-9, and going down in the last, 7-10.

Photo by Yuri Tutov

## Olympic champions prove their class

The USSR beat Brazil 3-0 in the world men's volleyball championship final to pick up their sixth such title to date. Coe egelo the Moscow Olympic winners gave an excellent account of themselves, taking just 72 minutes to win the final game, and having lost only two sets throughout the tournament.

Soviet captain and play-maker Vyacheslav Zaitsev was as active and precise in his game as ever, and the rest of the squad—Panchenko, Loo, Shkurikhin, Molbog, Savin, Smugilov, Salvenov and Dorokhov—showed an irrefutable will to win.

The Argentine press emphasized the fact that the USSR has been undefeated for six years in a row at all major tournaments. A Continental radio station observer stressed that the Soviet players were brilliant in attack and in blocking and played a practically faultless game throughout the championship.

The hosts Argentina came third, prevailing over Japan, 3-0, in a hard-fought encounter, and Bulgaria finished in fifth position, beating Poland 3-1.

## Karpov scores another win

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov has won a big international tournament of Tilburg, Holland, drawing with Andersson playing Black within the closing 11th round and totalling 7.5 points. Portlich beat Larsen and all the other games were drawn.

Second-placed Timman amassed seven points, Smyslov and Petrosyan shared fifth-sixth place with six points each.

## Davis Cup-83 soon on

A draw to Paris for the 1983 tennis Davis Cup tournament has paired off the 16 top division contenders as follows: Franco vs the USSR, Czechoslovakia vs Paraguay, Australia vs Britain, Chile vs Romania, Indonesia vs Sweden, Denmark vs New Zealand, Ireland vs Italy, and Argentina vs the USA. The first round games will be played on March 4-6 on the courts of those teams named first in the pairs.

The USSR faces formidable opposition from France, who has made it into this year's final, after a 50-year interval. The

French team is led by one of the world top players Yannick Noah, 22.

The two teams have already met several times in Davis Cup matches: two years ago the USSR went down 2-3 to an away match, with Vladimir Zverev providing quite a stir, and outplaying Noah.

This draw has also tipped another two very strong nations against each other: the USA and Argentina. The former has won the tournament on many occasions, while their opponents beat them at home in 1980.

## Austrians relying on youth

Aside will have its youngest ever women's Alpine skiing team this season, coached by Kurt Hoch. Of the 38 candidates to the national team 32 are in the junior and youth categories, and 24 are to the world top 50.

Hoch will hold opening training sessions on snow with 13 top skiers in the first and second national teams, since, he says, their general physical condition is up to the mark and they can already begin intensive practicing on snow.

Hoch, whom Norway's skiing union wanted to coach their skiers, is selling forward-looking goals to his charges:

1. To come in the first three to the World Cup all-round scoring.
2. To come in the first three in special or giant slalom.
3. To come in the first three in the downhill.
4. To come at least third in the overall team scoring.



The Moscow Sparik goal under attack by the first Central Army Club's "Bva" who are part of the USSR national team.

Photo by Vasily Blagoder

## CAC WIN THROUGH

The most exciting of the latest four games in the tenth national ice-hockey championship round was the Central Army Club vs Sparik encounter in the Luzhiki Palace of Sport, which the former won, 4-3.

All the winners' four goals

came from the first assault trio and their pair of defences. Sparik's goalie Doroshenko played brilliantly that evening, and his seems to have checked the game. Sparik substituted a sixth field player for the goalkeeper, but still failed to equalize, and CAC is now the only top division team to move forward with a clean sheet.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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# ACTION WEEK FOR PEACE IN THE USSR

НЕДЕЛЯ  
ДЕЙСТВИЯ  
ЗА  
РАЗРУШЕНИЕ

A meeting in progress at the Luzhiki Palace of Sport.

## What threatens the Mediterranean?

In politics there are no absolute dead-ends, and we are convinced that a lasting and fair solution to the Cyprus problem is possible, Leonid Brezhnev told visiting president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, in Moscow.

During their talks, the Soviet leader stressed that the USSR thinks it worthwhile to convene a

representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework to achieve a fair settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke at length on the situation in the Mediterranean, whose countries and peoples are being increasingly threatened by dangerous actions on the part of the imperialist forces.



During the talks.

Photo by Boris Kaulman

The situation will become still more dangerous unless NATO's adventurous plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy or as well as in several other West European countries are implemented. Indeed, these missiles could be aimed not only in an easterly direction but in a southern one, too, and would be used as a tool of nuclear blackmail against the American Mediterranean states and Middle East nations, he stressed.

We are directly interested in

increased security in the Mediterranean, and that this area be turned into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation. Brezhnev emphasized: this is why we have come up with a realistic programme for decreasing military tensions, including cordial talks of confidence, measures in the military area, non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean non-nuclear states and withdrawal of ships with nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean.

One might ask why no practical agreement has been reached on these issues. Brezhnev continued: Could any Mediterranean country stand to lose if weapons with nuclear weapons were no longer to plough its waters? Or would the national security of America, a country separated from the area by many thousands of miles, be imperilled? Naturally not. And this is precisely why these measures are being opposed by those pursuing aggressive imperialist goals.

## Bruce Kent: WE MUST UNITE TO SAVE MANKIND

The Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important contribution to the cause of peace, and the West should reciprocate by taking a similar step, B. Kent, of Britain, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, told members of the Soviet public in Moscow.

"We want our country to be free of nuclear weapons, he stressed. Our movement reflects the aspirations of hundreds of thousands of people to the West who fear the threat of nuclear war which could be brought on by an escalating arms race.

All the peace-loving forces of this planet, irrespective of their political and national creed, should unite to save mankind from nuclear disaster.

## SISTER CITY INTERNATIONAL

### PRESIDENT: WE ARE FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Though we differ on a range of problems we want to pursue the principle of peaceful coexistence in relations with your country, Richard Neuhoff, President of the American Sister City International, told a Moscow press conference.

Neuhoff was leading a delegation which came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Association for Links Between Soviet and Foreign Cities. They visited Moscow, Leningrad and Baku where they met the leaders of the executive committees of Soviets of people's deputies and members of the public.

## FACTS and EVENTS

William Allen Wylie, an American advisor to a government organization in Kenya, was shot dead when he attempted to force his way into the Residence of the President, Daniel Arap Moi.

The American Environmental Protection Agency has ordered General Motors to withdraw for re-equipment 609 thousand cars of its 1978 model. Agency experts have established that the cars' exhaust system does not conform to permissible air pollution standards.

Warships and anti-submarine planes of the Japanese Armed Forces are to take part in the joint American-Japanese manoeuvres which are to be held in the Hawaii area between November 2 and December 2, this year. The Japanese National Defence Department has announced that three Japanese destroyers and eight R-23 anti-submarine planes are to be ordered into the area.

This trip to the Soviet Union has made an indelible impression on an amazed Neuhoff. We became aware of the Soviet people's genuine desire for world peace. We were really moved by the memorial complex in Leningrad to the defenders of the city.

As president, he stressed, there are five pairs of twinned cities, and we intend to expand these links. Recently six American cities said they were willing to become twinned with Soviet cities, and I am sure that the Americans we represent are ready to extend a hand of friendship to the Soviet people.

10/31/82 15/16



## A WORLD CHARACTER OF NATURE

Now York. The UN General Assembly has adopted a "World Charter of Nature" which makes all states responsible for preserving our planet and the wealth contained on it. The Charter, which has been taken three years to draw up, calls on all states to take special measures

to protect the environment, and to forbid actions at the manufacture of products damaging to nature. The important issues of the need to curb the arms race, and to save mankind from the danger of war, and to participate in the threat of a nuclear holocaust, find reflection in the Charter.

## POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Warsaw. The government of the Polish People's Republic views President Reagan's decision to suspend the most favored nation trading status for Poland as another step in the policy of confrontation directed at curtailing cooperation between East and West and at blowing up world peace.

The Polish government, it is said in an official statement circulated here by the PAP agency, flatly rejects the American policy of blackmail and of exerting pressure as well as its attempts at dictation. It is once

again emphasized that in solving internal problems Poland is guided exclusively by the interests of the Polish people and the Polish state. All responsibility for the deterioration in Polish-American relations lies with the American government. The government of Poland will now consider what steps it should take with regard to Polish-American relations in the international sphere arising out of the American government's discriminatory actions against the Polish People's Republic. It is affirmed in the statement.

## Action Week for Peace in the USSR

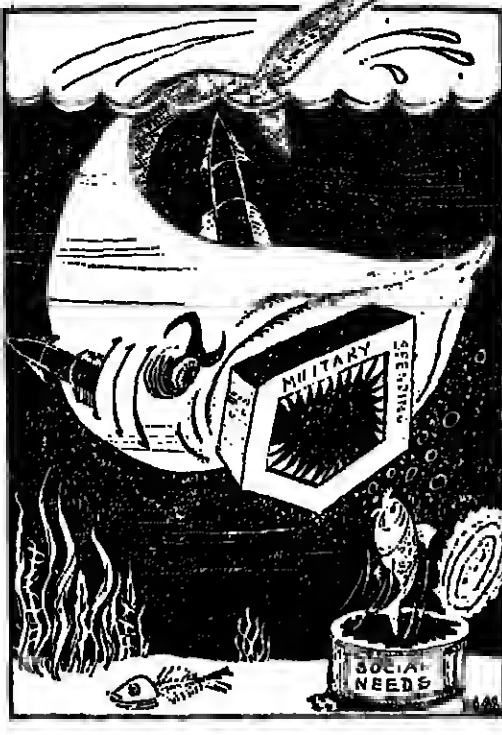
(Continued from p. 1)

As part of the UN Week of Action for Disarmament, a meeting was held by the religious leaders of Moscow and of the Moscow Region. The Metropolitan of Krutitsa and Kolomoia Yuveneriy, of the Russian Orthodox Church, and other delegates present, who belong to different faiths, noted that the Soviet people are in the forefront of the worldwide move-

ment for peace. They stressed that the Soviet government has repeatedly put forward major peace initiatives directed at the removal of the threat of war and of a nuclear holocaust. The religious leaders added their signatures to an appeal from members of the Soviet Peace Movement addressed to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, in which the peaceful struggle of the entire Soviet people were voiced.

## DIALOGUE?

Jaws  
Pentagon  
With all  
your  
might  
And  
ability  
to bite  
They  
can't  
tin  
you  
hot  
there  
is  
A way  
for you  
to get  
a freeze  
Drawing  
by Yu.  
Ivanov  
Rhymes  
by Yu.  
Nikolov



## 'The Washington Post' on American plans in Lebanon

Washington. According to "The Washington Post" newspaper the Reagan administration, convinced that the Lebanese crisis has opened up broad possibilities for the United States, has worked out a far-reaching plan which has a dual goal: on the one hand, to try and bind Lebanon closely to the USA, on the other, to ensure a permanent American military presence in the country, turning it into its jumping-off ground.

In the paper, this is primarily a question of a sizeable expansion of the American presence in the multinational forces. It is planned to amass between 5,000 and 8,000 infantrymen in Lebanon, says "The Washington Post", whose presence in the country will be of a long-term nature. Administration sources admit quite openly that, to ensure desired American influence in Lebanon, the multinational forces should stay there for two or more years.

## UN DELEGATES EXPRESS RESERVATIONS OVER ISRAEL'S MEMBERSHIP

New York. Israel's right to take part in the debates of the United Nations has been put into question to view of its Aviv's refusal to honour the commonly accepted standards of international law and its regular sabotage of the decisions taken by the world community, TASS reports.

On behalf of their governments, delegates from 43 non-aligned and socialist states have sent a letter to the Chairman of the 37th General Assembly Session in which they voice their reservations on the mandate of the Israeli delegation at the present session.

## FRANCE TO SIGN LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Paris. Despite pressures exerted by the United States, France is to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. This has been declared by the French Minister for the Sea L. Le Penec after his negotiations in Paris with President Reagan's special envoy who, according to the French Minister, expressed the French government's "hostility" towards the draft International Convention. The text was approved by a majority of countries following a whole decade of negotiations under UN auspices. Only four countries including the United States and Israel disagreed with the draft convention. The document is to be signed at UN Headquarters in December this year.

## H. SCHMIDT STEPS DOWN AS CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLOR

Bonn. Helmut Schmidt, former FRG Chancellor and Deputy Chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, has declared that he will not stand as a candidate for the post of Federal Chancellor in the Bundestag elections in March 1983. Addressing a Social Democratic Party meeting in the Bundestag, he read out an announcement to which he explained his decision by reasons of ill health and by his wish to leave the way open to younger forces in the party.

## IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Paris. The French government is working on a draft law "On the professional equality of men and women", said Yvonne Le Moine, Minister of Labour, in charge of women's rights. This law, which is aimed at protecting women's rights, especially in the area of employment, is expected to be adopted by the French Parliament in the near future. It will provide for 40 per cent of the workforce to be women, but their aggregate pay is only one-third of that of men, and twice as many women as men were made redundant in the recession. They are also handicapped in job training opportunities. Women account for only 28 per cent of executives or professional training courses.

## Salvador: LIBERATION FRONTS PROPOSE PEACE TALKS

Mexico City. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, two organizations uniting the patriotic forces in El Salvador, have proposed to the Salvadoran regime that talks be held on a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

This was announced at a press conference in Mexico City by the FDR President Guillermo Ungo and by Ana Gualdada Martinez, a spokeswoman for the Farabundo Marti Front's military command. In a joint statement issued by the two fronts, it is suggested that talks begin without any preconditions. It is proposed that delegates be appointed to take part in the talks and that a special commission to organize the talks and to liaise between the negotiating sides be set up.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© Paps in the Kanagawa prefecture have begun campaigning for signatures under a petition to be sent to the Japanese parliament. The petition demands the dismantling of an American air force base in the city of Atsugi.

© The Swedish government has decided to deny entry visas to the South African tennis player, Kevin Curran and Freddy Seyer, who were planning to play in the International tournament here, on November 1-2.

© The Ugandan government plans to set up three teacher-training colleges in the cities of Mbale and Lira and in the Hegemara community. In the last of the country.

© Portugal's balance of payments was in the red to the tune of 308,300 million escudos in the first six months of this year — a record deficit which is 14.6 per cent above that for the same period of last year.

## PEOPLE

The former American Vice-President Spiro Agnew is to pay a fine of 250 thousand dollars for taking bribes from major industrialists and for other financial irregularities. This decision was taken by the Court of Appeal in the State of Maryland. In 1973, Agnew had to resign over his involvement in corruption in Maryland.

## China tops one thousand million

Peking. The Xinhua news agency reports that the population of China stands at 1,031,982,511. This figure is contained in a communiqué published by the State Statistical Department of the People's Republic.

This figure held true as from 24 hours on July 1, 1982, the time the census was taken in mainland China. It includes the Taiwan authorities for the province of Taiwan and the people living on Hainan, Miao, and on the other islands in the Fujian province, as well as census figures for the areas of Xinjiang and Aomen (Hong Kong).



Peasants, the Indian population to particular which account for over half the people in Guatemala, are becoming increasingly active in the popular drive for freedom. Many of them are joining up with guerrilla units to fight the anti-popular dictatorship. In the photo: Guatemalan guerrillas.

## CONTRACTS SHOULD BE HONOURED

Rome. The Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, answering questions in the Senate of the Italian parliament, has described as "dangerous" and "unilateral" the discriminatory measures which Washington has taken against West European companies delivering

equipment for the Soviet Union. Like other West European countries, Italy believes that existing contracts should be fulfilled, he stressed. The Italian government will continue to do all it can to "protect the country's economy".

## G. Stigler: If Reagan were my pupil...

Washington. The administration's policy of "stimulated demand" is nothing more than a tick, a mere slogan, said George Stigler, a Nobel prize-winning economist. George Stigler, told a press conference after his meeting with the president. He added that the current economic

situation in the United States could only be compared to the "great depression" of the 30s and that the small drop in inflation rates which the administration parades as its great achievement, might be quite illusory in the longer term, being in no way supported by improvements in other basic indicators.

## Science and technology

he held, be capable of withstanding temperatures of up to 200°C (for sterilization), while not being larger than 0.0005 millimetres. The single crystal of the colourless corundum—the second strongest stone in the diamond—was used. After being thoroughly treated it was placed in a special holder. The scalpel is now ready for use.

## LAMPS INSTEAD OF CHLORINE FOR POOLS

The number of swimmers in indoor pools grows every year. But the chlorine used to disinfect the water has an adverse effect on the human organism in cases of prolonged bathing. To avoid this hazard, Hungarian scientists have invented a lamp to irradiate the water as a result of which it becomes as pure as spring water. The process is completely harmless for bathers.

## OF INTEREST

## City powered by sun and wind

The world's first city, whose energy needs will be met by the power of the sun and the wind, is under construction in Brazil. Building is underway of the first hundred houses which are of somewhat unusual design. In place of a roof they will have flat solar collectors to heat water for domestic purposes. Four wind engines will rotate four wind turbines of 20 kilowatts each. The entire square of the city will be occupied by a building, reminding of a structure from old times. Its walls and roof will be

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## MADRID MEETING: HOPES OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES

On November 9, the meeting between CSCE states resumes its sessions in Madrid. Commenting on the forthcoming meeting, Vadim Makarov writes in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA as follows:

There can be no doubt that the best basis for the completion of the Madrid meeting would be provided by the adoption of a substantive and a balanced document which would outline practical steps to consolidate security and to further cooperation in Europe.

The European nations have every reason to be interested in the relaxation of tensions and in normal relations between states with different systems, for their soil is intended by the strategists from across the Atlantic as a theatre for military operations which would leave in their wake a radioactive ash-heap. In the meantime, the Washington rulers would like to put the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe at each other's throats, and to draw a dividing line between them, or, still better, a mine field, across which they would eye each other with hatred and fear.

The peoples of Europe have sufficient historical and political experience to understand that what is at stake here is not only the preservation of spiritual and material values accumulated over centuries — their common heritage and their contribution to world civilization — but also their very future as such.

## WHAT'S BEHIND AMERICA'S 'FATAL MISTAKE'?

Recently have new assessments of the events of World War II, such as the Battle of Stalingrad, have started to appear in the West, writes A. Olov, in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Some American historians, notably H. Hobbs, maintain that the United States made a fatal mistake when it insisted on Germany's unconditional capitulation following the Battle of Stalingrad, and that it failed to recognize that the interests of the West lay closer to Germany than to Russia. This policy, says Hobbs, excluded the possibility that the Third Reich would become a potential ally for the United States in the subsequent confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Such considerations can only be described as monstrous and sacrilegious in effect, scholars in the pay of industry imperilling the shadow over the common aims of the anti-fascist coalition and over the common struggle against fascism for which people in many countries gave their lives. They put a new interpretation on the allied victory in World War II.

It is hardly accidental that "mistakes" on the part of the American leadership in the past war are being sought, and especially in what concerns military relations with the Soviet Union. By arbitrarily consigning these "mistakes", the historians from across the Atlantic seek to justify the Reagan administration's present tough anti-Soviet policy. They advocate the need for "Western unity" against "the Soviet threat" and for "firm diplomacy backed by military force".

## THE FRG: AN AUTUMN OF CHANGE

The developments following the collapse of the old Social-Liberal coalition and the formation of the new Christian-Liberal alliance are analysed in TRUD by the paper's Bonn correspondent A. Anisimov who believes that these events have a lot of significance. In any case, the collapse did not come out of the blue. The skies over West Germany have been overcast by the economic crisis for a long time. Today, the country has two million people out of work and on economic growth which has dropped to zero level. The overall cutbacks in production have set off an avalanche of bankruptcies. The growth in the government's debt—which in per capita terms will amount this year to something like ten thousand marks—the unbalanced federal budget, and the eroding and financial systems which have gone haywire developments which invariably occupy citizens have let themselves be felt in West Germany to the full.

The Social-Liberal coalition was certainly responsible for the situation in so far as it was unable to fulfil the promises in its programme which contained halfhearted, timorous social and economic reforms.

This state of affairs has certainly marred the prestige that both the ruling parties had among the West German population. However, it would be wrong to attribute the collapse of the Social-Liberal coalition to internal economic factors alone. A fatal role has been played by the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe, including in West Germany, a move which was partially initiated by and had the support of the former partners in the coalition.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## Washington's political designs in Africa



Recently Director of the USCIA W. Casey was in Pretoria, and South African Foreign Minister R. Botha is expected to visit Washington rooms USIA Director Z. Wick is planning a tour of six African nations, and Vice-President G. Bush is also due there in the near future.

The assortment of American visitors gives a fairly good idea of the reasons for and goals of activity by Washington in Africa. Recently the policies pursued by the American administration were comprehensively outlined which considerably undermined its reputation in the world and required certain face-saving tactics.

These include America's collusion with brutal new crimes in the Middle East and those committed by South Africa in the south of the African continent, and crude American blackmail in the UN and its specialized organization with regard to a proposal put forward by the developing countries that effective coercive measures be taken against Pretoria and Tel Aviv. New facts have come to light pointing to CIA involvement in the preparation of and staging by the South African secret services of subversive

operations against independent African states. Washington's feigned optimism over prospects for an early settlement of the Namibian problem is also a ruse. It turns out that encouraging statements were used as a cover for another pretext for the continued South African occupation of Namibia and for the mobilization and deployment of puppets in Namibia whom Washington and Pretoria plan to entrust with power in the country.

Washington's intention of persuading the International Monetary Fund at any price to give South Africa a loan of over 1,000 million dollars and its threats to the developing countries exposed to this overt financial support for South African racist policies are being interpreted as a challenge to the "third world" and to the entire world community. Africa is quite understandably concerned over plans for expanded American interference in the African Horn, Northern Africa and in other regions of the continent.

All this climaxes in large measure the chief goal of Bush's forthcoming African tour. When still director of the CIA he ex-

quired the reputation among American political circles and the press of one capable of pulling right American political blunders and tactics actions, with the minimum of publicity, of playing down discontent caused by such blunders, and of laying down and finding other means of forestalling indignation.

However, the nature of the activities indulged in by the two other American visitors to Africa makes one think that Washington, apart from retaining its innocence, as they say, wants to acquire new capital on the continent. Z. Wick, being the head of the main American centre for shaping world public opinion in the American favour as well as for "psychological warfare" operations, is now rapidly becoming one of the main figures in the Reagan-announced "crusade" for "democratic American style".

Week's USIA network of branches and affiliates in Africa is more wide-reaching than anywhere else. Together with the American broadcasting networks now dotting the continent, these branches are being turned into combat units in the "psychological warfare" that

Washington is seeking to impose on the world. And it is hardly surprising that it was Africa that was selected as one of the first targets for trying out Washington's propaganda effort for another onslaught on the minds and psyche of "third world" peoples.

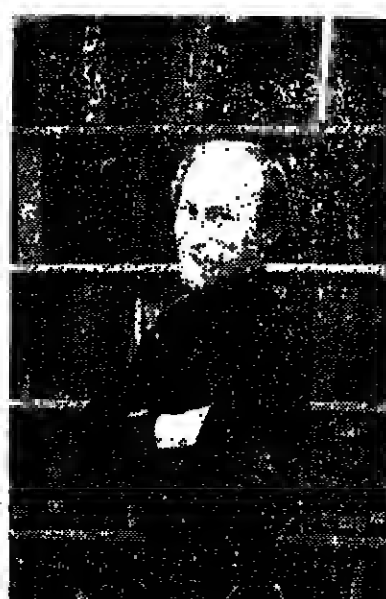
Any internationalist in contact between the CIA and its African counterparts has always been a sure sign of a new escalation of overt and covert South African actions against Angola, Mozambique and other front-line states in the south of Africa, and of stepped up gangster-style operations carried out by splinter groups.

But there is one more aspect to W. Casey's recent visit to Pretoria. Not long ago America announced the creation of so-called emergency forces, whose aim, as explained by American officials and the press, is to subvert economic and military potential in countries with unfriendly regimes via sabotage, assassination, recruitment of local agents, etc.

These forces are to be tried out in the "third world" and primarily against national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The CIA is now one of the main customers for their services, and it might well be that Casey's South African mission, which incidentally, was designated as a "confidential" one, will result in the debut of the "emergency forces" in Africa.

There are obviously other nuances in this ordering of Washington's priorities typical of its African policies, and they will surely come to light in due course. But no good can be expected from past or future visits by Americans to Africa.



RESEARCH LIBRARY  
IN SIBERIA

These pictures were taken at a library in Akademgorodok, the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk, the youngest and yet most important centre of Soviet science in the East of this country. The library's 14 specialized reading-rooms can accommodate over a thousand readers at a time, while its collection of eight million volumes is being constantly enlarged.

Every year it receives over 220 thousand books and pamphlets and

nearly five thousand scientific magazines from forty-five countries as well as all the UN publications.

The library has branches in more than a hundred Soviet cities. Its services are available in experts in many foreign countries, as it is a UN depositary for countries in the Asian and Far Eastern regions. Among the library's numerous services are Russian translations and synopses of articles published in English, German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Sun-powered  
desalinators

Solar-powered desalinators of subterranean waters have gone into operation at the Severnyy Baikal gas fields, in the Karam Desert. Each installation produces up to five cubic metres of drinking water every day.

On clear days the plant operates on solar energy, and when the skies are overcast the desalinators use the heat of exhaust fumes from working diesel and gas-turbine installations. Solar-powered desalinators are particularly advantageous in remote areas of the Karam Desert, where difficulties of freshwater are complicated and expensive.

Increasingly wide use is being

made of solar energy in Turkmenia. The republic's industries produce thousands of instruments and devices working on solar energy. These include desalination plants, water heaters, solar conservatories, installations for growing chlorella, and portable power plants transforming solar energy to electricity.

A pipeline  
in  
the mountains

The first kilometres of pipes have been laid in the Carpathian Mountains, in the vicinity of the Urgo-Domany-Uzhgorod trunk line.

The terrain has presented many problems. Most of the

104 km distance runs through mountain passes, mountain rivers, and swamps. This is why the work has been entrusted to the Transcaucasian Pipe-Building Organization which has a great deal of experience in such projects having built the Carpathian section of the Sayuz Pipeline and pipelines in Armenia and Georgia.

Using powerful machinery, the builders are negotiating the most treacherous places, first of all the farmers to take in their plots and other harvests including grapes. The builders will descend into the swamps in winter. They plan to have finished the work by spring, as the farmers have no reason to worry.

Following started laying the pipes on the Western front of the USSR the builders are working towards their colleagues who are busy on another section of the pipeline in the neighbouring Ivano-Frankovsk Region.

New  
motorway

Work on the construction of the Rokska tunnel, on the Transcaucasian Motorway, has reached a decisive stage no longer begins through a granite wall in the mountains of the Main Caucasian Range separating hillside working on northern and southern parts of the project.

They will meet up ahead of schedule to mark the 65th anniversary of the 1917 Great October Revolution in Russia.

The tunnel is an important part of the motorway which will cross the Caucasian Mountains, linking the south of this country to Transcaucasia by the shortest possible route. Unlike the existing Military Georgian Highway, the new motorway will operate throughout the year.

Round  
the Soviet  
Union

● LARGE TRACKS OF LAND IN THE VALLEYS OF THE PRUT AND THE TISZA RIVERS IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE HAVE BEEN DECLARED CLOSED TO HUNTING, as many birds fly over here in their seasonal migration to the Mediterranean. Local ornithologists have compiled a map of autumn migration routes, which has made it possible to take effective measures to protect the birds on their southward flight.

● HOW BEST TO INCREASE STOCKS OF FAUNA WAS IN THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION AT A RECENT ALL-UNION MEETING, HELD IN ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF TURKMENIA, TO DISCUSS THE BREEDING OF RARE SPECIES OF ANIMALS, such as onagers, saurys, snow leopards, Buthera deer and the muskox. The experts present recommended that existing reserves should not be looked on as the sole means of protecting these animals. More active ways of increasing the number of vanishing species, in special nurseries, for instance, needed to be examined.

A PORT UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION  
ON AMUR

Underwater work has been completed on a 300-metre berth of the height river port in Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

The terms of underwater assembly have fixed on the riverbed thousands of concrete ferroconcrete units.

The port is to be commissioned next year. A railway branch will connect it with the functioning section of the Belkha-Amur Railway. Annually, the port will handle nearly half a million tonnes of goods destined for Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk, Kolymsk and Chukotka.

## LESSONS OF FAMILY LIFE AT SCHOOL

Principal M. Musatova of School No. 38 in Khabarovsk writes in IZVESTIA about the two-year course "The Young Family", which her school has organized for the ninth and tenth formers.

When I was devising the curriculum I tried to single out the range of problems which inevitably crop up when young people go into marriage. Where they will live? What will their earnings be? Who is to be the head of the family? What legal responsibilities do the spouses have towards each other and towards their children? What will their attitude be to the parents of either side? How best to install the need for hygiene in young people going in for marriage? Who will yield in conflicts? These and many other problems face a young couple in the first months of married life.

The first six years since the course has been set up have shown that these classes are invariably popular. We can gauge the extent of this popularity from what our former pupils tell us about how our lessons helped them to set their marital relations on a proper footing from the very outset and to avoid many mistakes.

It is obvious that lessons on ethics will achieve their aims if they are conducted by the teacher in an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and love. One should not impose one's own point of view. It is always better to think things over together and to support one's ideas with suitable examples. One should be ready to answer a point-blank question, "What would you do in a situation like this?" However delicate the answers should always be frank. Children are highly sensitive to falsehood, and if they hear even a small untruth, the thread of mutual understanding and trust may break.

School No. 38's "The Young Family" courses are still an experimental stage and I can far from claim that our experience should be made universal or compulsory. But I do say, however, that in the future we give more thought about how to help school leavers prepare themselves better for their future family life.

## Places to visit

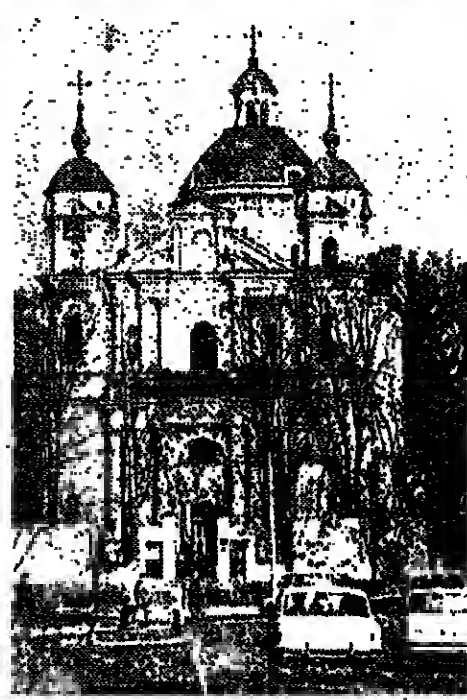
## MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT

The restoration of the Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, a majestic monument of baroque architecture, has been completed by the Lithuanian Institute for the Conservation of Monuments. The church in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, is on the list of the most valuable architectural monuments of the Soviet Union.

Of special value is the interior of the church, created in the latter half of the 17th century by Polish sculptors Pietro Perelli and Giovanni Vanni, following the pattern of the famous St. Peter's Church in Rome.

Along with beautiful representations, numerous tragic and comic masks and allegorical figures, many sculptured scenes were used in the decoration of the vaults, whose subjects are based on realistically represented scenes of the times when the church was built.

Nearly 10,000 architectural, historical, archaeological and artistic monuments have been taken under the protection of the state in Lithuania. A state expert commission has been set up to supervise their condition and reconstruction. A part of the architectural monuments of the past have been preserved in their original aspect for the generations to come; others have been adapted for present-day use. Thus, for example, the architectural ensemble of the Patalais Monday near Kaunas has been rebuilt to house the city's art gallery.



## SAAR'S HOME IN SAAREMAA

Two years ago, when Johan Saar celebrated his 60th birthday, the Kaarma collective farm on the island of Saaremaa presented him with a new house. But instead of moving in himself Saar gave both storeys of the spacious building over to his collection — a 12-thousand-volume library and unique display of objects relating to the everyday life of the Estonian islands.

Saar has collected many rare books on his native Estonia. Among them are volumes dating back to the 17th and 18th centuries and the first issues of newspapers and magazines published by the Estonian Social-Democrats. In many ways Saar was helped to systematize his collection by his fellow-islander and fellow-Estonian writer Johan Smuul. Smuul's works, with photographed inscriptions by the

author, occupy an honourable place in the library. The islanders call the new museum Saar's Home.

Now a branch of the Estonian Historical Museum, it is

open to everyone. Young people and schoolchildren receive a particularly warm welcome at Saar's Home which has been visited by 20 thousand people since the beginning of the year.

## GIFTS FROM RELICT FORESTS

Used by the Kirgiz forest rangers this year, the biological method to protect trees has improved the preservation of walnuts by almost ten per cent. The forest rangers here have let loose a large batch of useful flies — trichogrammas — which feed on walnut pests.

In the unique relict forests of the Farghiana and Chirchik ranges of the Tien Shan Mountains, a good harvest of walnuts is being gathered in by the forest guards of Kyzyl Unger, Kirovsky, Karo Alina and Ural. They plan to take in nearly a thousand tonnes of walnuts.

Walnuts in southern Kirgizia have over the past few years extended their borders and now occupy an area of more than 600 thousand hectares. They are engaged in permanent work to restore and improve their forests. Afforestation is carried out by using an advanced method of artificial terraces. The forest rangers have also sent hundreds of tonnes of myrobalan and apples to food-processing industries and doghouse fruit and medicinal to the pharmaceutical industries.

## ARMENIA IN PHOTOS

"Armenia", an exhibition of photographs by Akop Ekakyan, has opened at the Moscow Journalists Club. Poetic landscapes of this Transcaucasian republic, portraits of its industrialists and people, both the famous and the obscure, are to be seen. Ekakyan took his first snap 45 years ago. His pre-war work has been lost. During the Great Patriotic War (1941-45), he taught the German

forces invaders with weapons rather than with his camera. The greatest exhibition is composed of works selected over a twenty-five year period.

Many of Ekakyan's photos have been seen in other countries for he is a long-standing and active member of the Armenian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. They turned past, for

example, of a travelling Soviet exhibition which toured various American cities.

"Armenia", like the other series of shows from the Soviet republics being held at the Journalists Club in Moscow, is devoted to the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Vladimir ZAPOROSHCHENKO



Three photos from an exhibition of works by Akop Ekakyan called "Armenia". Three items in Akop Ekakyan's exhibition of photographs of the people of Armenia (left to right): "Aristocratic Boy", "A Dance With Lyres", and "The Return Home".

AN INFORMATION No. 62, 1982

## VIEWPOINT

SOVIET INDUSTRY  
FOR 1982:  
GROWTH AND  
IMPROVEMENT

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The Central Statistical Board of the USSR has recently published a report entitled "Performance results in the fulfilment of the State Plan for USSR Industry over the nine months of 1982". During the eleven-month five-year plan period (1981-85), or rather during the second year of the period, industrial production in the USSR continues to grow. There was a 2.7 per cent growth rate in industrial production between January and September 1982, by comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

The industries which determine present-day production have been given priority development. Thus, there has been a substantial increase in the share of gas and coal in the fuel-and-energy complex, their production having gone up by 8 and 2 per cent respectively. The share of oil, the main raw material for the petrochemical industry, has dropped. There has been a 3 per cent increase in electric power production at atomic and hydroelectric stations. Priority development has been given to those branches of industry which promise greater rates of technological progress over the entire national economy: radioelectronic equipment, computers, machines and instruments characterized by their higher technological and industrial performance and automated complexes employing cybernetic devices have been introduced into industry on a wide scale. Thus, from January to September the present year, as compared with the same period of last year, the production of computers has gone up by 8 per cent; of various instruments and electronic equipment by 7 per cent; of computerized metal-cutting machines tools by 10 per cent; of computerized robots by 88 per cent.

Special attention has been paid to the production of industrial goods for the entire agricultural complex, including both agriculture proper and those branches of industry supplying it and those processing agricultural products. The production of fertilizers has gone up by 3 per cent; pesticides by 5 per cent; tractors, including machines for animal breeding and fodder production, by 5 per cent; grain harvesting combines by 6 per cent; maize harvesting combines by 37 per cent; and beet and cotton combines by 4 per cent. In other words, there is a wide-ranging campaign underway to mechanize farm labour with the aim of increasing and raising productivity.

The plan for consumer goods has been overfulfilled in many items: including cloth, wool, vegetable oil, poultry, walnuts, glass and porcelain as well as glass, crystalware and furniture. Furniture is in constant demand in the USSR where housing construction is undertaken on a wide scale. When moving to a new flat, people usually tend to buy new furniture.

The CSB report also shows how all the constituent republics, which not long ago were backward provinces in terms of industry, have overfulfilled the plan. In no next issue we will tell you how, by passing capitalism, they turned into highly developed industrial republics, following the formation of the USSR.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## BANK FOR PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION

Today, Strabank, the biggest existing and financial establishment in this country, celebrates its 60th anniversary. Writing in PRAVDA, Mikhail Zolov, the Chairman of the Strabank Board, says that it has concentrated in its hands a crucial part of all the money allocated for construction. It carries out short-term crediting of the expenses incurred by the construction, assembly, design, development, drilling and geological divisions, settles accounts in the sphere of construction.

Strabank is a major link in the management system for expanded reproduction of this country's basic assets. Over the past decade, between 1971 and 1980, the cost of these assets rose by nearly twice and now stands at 1,600 thousand million rubles. Capital construction accounts for nearly one-fifth of the entire national income, with the USSR being the biggest capital investor in the world. Every day, an average of eight new projects are completed in this country and at least forty thousand remarkable feats are made ready for new residents. Five out of the seven hundred thousand million rubles earmarked in the current five-year plan ending in 1985, for the building of the new and the modernization of existing production capacities and for social needs, will come from Strabank.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE MARITIME TERRITORY

Today, the Maritime Territory in the Soviet Far East produces one-third of all industrial and agricultural output, and accounts for over 80 per cent of maritime cargo transportation in the Far East, writes V. Salimov, Secretary of the CPSU Maritime Territory Committee, in the VODNY TRANSPORT magazine.

Science in the Territory is developing at a rapid pace. The Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR

Academy of Sciences is the first scientific body in this country to specialize in complex research and the problems involved in the use of the resources of the World Ocean and of the offshore shelf.

More than forty per cent of all Soviet fish products come from the Far Eastern fishermen. The biggest contribution derives from fishermen in the Maritime Territory who have a powerful fishing fleet which concentrates in practically any region of the World Ocean.

There are more than two hundred and fifty cargo and passenger ships of the disposal of the Far Eastern Shipping Company, as well as the world's largest diesel icebreaker. The Territory's ten ports handle millions of tonnes of cargo every year.

THE PROS AND CONS OF CREATING  
A SUPERMAN

Is it possible to create higher organisms endowed with super powers? This question was put to an Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov, Director of the Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent. In principle, the Academician answered, this might be possible. As I see it, there is no ceiling in the development of biology, and we might well reach the stage when the above could become feasible, in the future. But why go to all that trouble, we might well ask ourselves. This direction of work is very important because it has scientific as well as social and ethical aspects. The problem was of great import right from the beginning and surrounded by debates as to what might happen if such developments broke out of control. Some argued that monsters might emerge, or some endlessly growing biomass which would gradually cover the whole planet. Today, however, it is simply clear, the Academician contends, that science has advanced to a stage which enables scientists to remain in full control. It is quite another matter that sensitive operations on the holy of holies, hereditary matter, should be carried out in special conditions. And this is a problem which is of great relevance at the present time, Ovchinnikov concluded.



## PROFILES

## YEVGENY GLEBOV

Yevgeny Glebov, composer and conductor, has many genres of music to his credit: operas, symphonies, cantatas and choral works. But he is famous above all for his music for ballets which are based on works of literature. Among these are "The Alpine Ballet", based on a work by the Byelorussian writer Vasil Bykov, which returns us to the severe years of the war; Charles de Coster's ever popular "Thyl Ulenspiegel" and "Le Petit Prince" and "Moshka", based on the evocative romantic works of the French writer, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, and of the Byelorussian poet, Yanka Kupala. All the above ballets have been produced at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Minsk.

What attracted Glebov to turn to the heroes of different ages and peoples and to give them a second life as characters in ballet?

If one were to give a short definition of the meaning of the life of these literary heroes, then one could say that it consisted in a struggle for truth and happiness, says Yevgeny Glebov. Though they lived in different ages and belonged to different nationalities they were consumed by the same spirit of protest against evil and injustice. It is their sympathy to another's sorrow, their readiness to take up arms to defend human ideals that make them into spiritual brothers.

Every genre in art has its own specific character, its own expressive means, Glebov continues. The language of literature is concrete, the language of music — abstract. And, for this reason, the ballet version of "Thyl" cannot be considered a copy of the literary original. These are two separate independent works. And neither pole — one of the most complicated tasks facing the composer is to express traits that are common to all mankind, while not forgetting national characteristics. All my major works, and in particular the music I have written for ballets, have folk melodies as their basis: Russian, Byelorussian, Flemish, French and Spanish... And this is not just a case of shepherding quail melodies. I try to make



them more accessible to the contemporary listener, by enriching the folk melody with modern music.

Ballet is a combination of music and the plastic arts. It is a genre which possesses great expressive powers, more so than any other in the spoken or written word. This is why I am so attracted to ballet. The absence of words gives unlimited freedom to musical fantasy. Good music in combination with modern choreography which keeps close to the meaning of the original work is able to give expression to a wider range of feelings than a piece of music accompanied by a written text. It is worth bearing in mind that recently there has been a tendency for ballets to be created out of symphonic music; thus we now have ballets to works by Dmitri Shostakovich and Benjamin Britten, by Paul Hindemith and Gustav Mahler... At present Yevgeny Glebov is working on a new ballet project which he visualizes as being a unique monument to all peoples on this earth whose sons with their blessing have taken up arms in the struggle for light, truth and life. The composer was inspired by his latest venture by the image of Anastasiya Kupriyana, a Byelorussian peasant mother, who saw five of her sons off to the war against the fascists, a war in which they lost their lives and ended up as national heroes.

## 'NICCOLO PAGANINI'

## SERIAL

"Niccolò Paganini", a four-part serial, has recently been shown on Central Television, to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of this outstanding Italian composer and violinist.

"In our attempt at tracing the life and work of Niccolò Paganini," said the director Leonid Menaker, "we departed from the textbook story and attempted to provide direct impression of the great musician's biography. Having made a picture out of the conflicting views of Paganini's life and work, we tried to get the viewer to think

about the nature of the creative process, about a great artist's link with history, and about the inevitable tragedy of his existence in bourgeois society."

Vladimir Maryan, of the Yerevan Drama Theatre, took the title role, and the music of the great composer was played by the Soviet violinist, Leonid Kogen.

The movie was shot by Leonid Menaker, together with Bulgaria Television, and sponsored by USSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Operas. There is a new production of Tchaikovsky's opera, "The Queen of Spades", at the Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre (producer S. Gaudasinsky, music director and conductor V. Koshin).

Tours. The Baryoska Dance Ensemble has begun its tour of the GDR. This well-known dance group will be performing a programme devoted to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR in Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt and other West German towns, before going on to Italy.

## NEW CIRCUS SHOW



G. Petrenko with a tame bear (Ukraine). A group led by E. Mamayenko performs the "Young Kirghizia" number.



Photos by Yuri Bykovsky.

A big colourful programme, "Space Take-off", starts off a parade of representatives from all the constituent republics at the Moscow Circus, on the Lenin Hills. Leading Soviet circus artists treat audiences to new numbers. The Russian love of daring exemplified by acrobats led by N. Ot-khovikov — participants in the "Russian Troika" number. Tight rope-walkers from Tajikistan, equestrians from Armenia, and trick-riders from Kazakhstan and Kazakhsian have plenty of opportunities in more for spectators.

## Success of Soviet singers

The International Kodály-Erik Competition, which this year celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Hungarian composer, musician and teacher, Zoltan Kodály, has just ended in Hungary. Taking part were performers from 22 countries, including Soviet vocalists.

The first prize for male singers was not awarded; the second prize went to V. Taraschchenko, a soloist with the Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow, and to D. Georgescu, the Romanian tenor. Taraschchenko was also awarded the competition's special prize for the best performance of an aria from one of F. Erik's operas.

The first prize for female singers went to Hu Xueping (China); and the second prize to I. Milkveitula, a soloist with the Lithuanian SSR State Opera and Ballet Theatre, and to M. Arto, the Hungarian singer.

## Maksimova and Vasilyev in Argentina

Newspapers in Buenos Aires carried rave reviews on performances given in the Argentinian capital by Bolshoi Ballet soloists Yekaterina Maksimova and Vladimir Vasilyev.

Dancing to packed houses, Maksimova and Vasilyev were greeted by thunderous applause from the audience.

In their execution of excerpts from "The Nutcracker", "Giselle" and "Spartacus", wrote the influential "La Nación" newspaper, the Soviet dancers showed that the Russian school of classical ballet has no equal in the world. The "Prensa" noted the overwhelming mastery and fine technique of the two artists. For Argentinian audiences, said the "Clarín" newspaper, these performances provided a fine encounter with the art of classical dance.

## Competition of Soviet songs

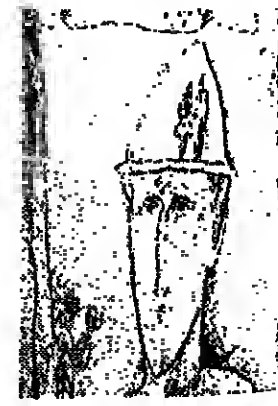
The 4th All-Russia Competition of Soviet Songs is underway at Sochi.

About 100 singers and 15 vocal ensembles from 10 towns of the Russian Federation as well as contestants from the Union republics are taking part. This year, as distinguished from previous ones, there are no competitions between vocal-instrumental ensembles. The singers are accompanied by groups of musicians from the Sochi Philharmonic.

The winners of the competition and those receiving diplomas will later give concerts in Sochi, Moscow and at other towns in the USSR.

## Hues of autumn

The House of the Artist, in Kuzotsky Most Street, invites art lovers to inspect its autumn exhibition of works by Moscow artists. The exhibition includes nearly 500 paintings, pieces of sculpture, and drawings. On display are articles made by jewellers and fashion designers who use national motifs to their art. Designs for forthcoming plays and films are also to be seen.



Ye. Glushko. Illustration to "The Puppet Show" by Alexander Blok.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 30-November 1

## THEATRES

Kremlev Palace of Congresses (Kremlev). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 30 — Harel, "Vein Precautions" (ballet), 31 (mat), 1 — A concert, 31 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Traviatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 30 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera), 31 (mat) — Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera).

Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 30 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 31 (eve) — Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolante" (opera); "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet). — Mekus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 30 (mat) — Lohr, "The Merry Widow"; 30 (eve) — Loewe, "My Fair Lady"; 31 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Klitschik"; 31 (eve) — Milyutin, "Clara in a Hurry". 1 — A jubilee concert.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (207 Baryoskaya Embankment). 30, 31 — "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" a theatrical performance.

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kaluzhskiy). 30 — Marie Rottrova accompanied by the Fleming pop group (Czechoslovakia).

Central Architects Club (7 Shchepkin St.). An exhibition of paintings and drawings: landscape, still life studies and portraits — by Moscow artist Andrei Yumashev. Open daily, except Sunday. From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

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## INDO-SOVIET COOPERATION

According to official statistics, the volume of production at metallurgical enterprises in the government sector in India in 1981/1982 financial year increased by 23 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The metallurgical industry in India is developing on the solid foundation of Indo-Soviet cooperation which is carried out on a planned basis and is both mutually beneficial and long-term. At present, 35 per cent of all the steel produced in India is made by metallurgical complexes at Durgam and Bokaro which were built with Soviet assistance.

Their products are much in demand in India, and are also exported to 40 other countries. Today, Soviet experts are helping to enlarge the production facilities of these complexes. The Soviet Union is assisting in the construction of a new metallurgical factory on the eastern coast of India, near the town of Vishakhapatnam. When it reaches its designed capacity, this factory will produce three million tonnes of steel a year.

## GDR-USSR

## prospects for economic ties

Our country attaches great importance to broader economic ties with the Soviet Union, says Wilhelm, GDR ambassador to the USSR, told an MNI correspondent.

For over 20 years the GDR has been the Soviet Union's trading partner, he stressed. And the USSR plays a leading role in our country's foreign trade. In 1980 mutual trade turnover amounted to 300 million marks, while it will go up to 450 million marks in 1981. Coordinated sales are important both for the GDR and for the USSR.

Fuel and energy supplies from the Soviet Union play a vital part in the GDR economy. Soviet exports account for 60 per cent of GDR's total

## AUSTRIA BROADENS ITS TRADE WITH THIS COUNTRY

Our government has a stake in broadening trade with the USSR, Josef Strohbacher, Austrian Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry, told a "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya" newspaper correspondent.

Speaking on prospects for trade, the Minister said that Austria's market is open to Soviet goods. Apart from oil and gas which now travel in Soviet exports to his country, Austria is also ready to purchase machinery, equipment and consumer goods.

The Minister had the following comment on the embargo policy at present being pursued by the USA: there are, deplorably, countries in the world which consider it necessary to reduce trade with the socialist states to consumer goods. There was a time when even these goods were embargoed. But that time is already past. I feel that such measures serve no useful purpose.

## Contacts and contracts

G. Marchuk, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has had a meeting with noted American businessmen and public figures. S. Shriver, to discuss prospects for scientific and technological cooperation between Soviet organisations and some American companies.

In Moscow, new contracts have been signed between V/O Prommashimport and the Hungarian foreign trade organisation, Chomokomplex. Under the terms of the contracts, this country will be supplied between 1983-85 with equipment for painting agricultural machinery and plant for conveyor systems.

The 57th session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Industry has been held in Havana. It reviewed issues arising from a series of guiding documents which had recently been adopted. More specifically, procedures and timetables were confirmed for carrying out projects in accordance with CMEA member-countries' economic development plans for 1986-1990 on matters the commission is charged with, and a list of problems to be coordinated on a multilateral basis was drawn up. Delegates also considered progress of the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programme in power and fuel.

## 'BRITNAUCHPRIBOR-82'

Some 50 British companies displayed their analysers, copying machines, electronic computers, control, measuring and testing equipment, as well as medical instruments and devices for environmental protection at 27 stands at the "Britnauchpribor-82" exhibition, at the Krasnaya Pragma exhibition complex, in Moscow.

Nearly all the exhibiting companies have been doing business with Soviet organisations for some time.

This was the fourth show of its kind in the past decade, and both Soviet and British experts believe it will promote bilateral trade and economic relations.

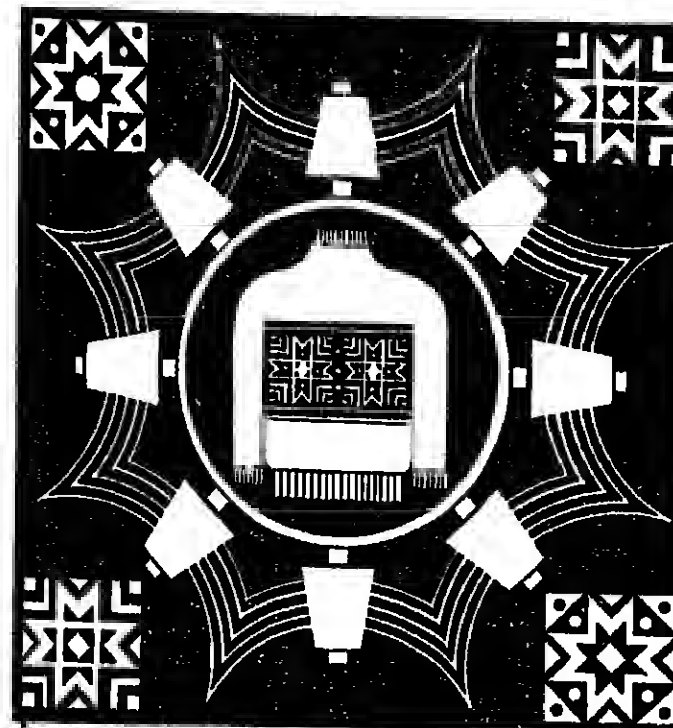
## THE SOVIET UNION AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

The traditional International Book Fair has just ended in Frankfurt on the Main. Over 5,600 publishing firms, book agents and other organisations connected with the world of publishing were represented. It was the Soviet Union's 29th appearance at the Fair. Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's display which featured over 2,500 books, was devoted to the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR. VAAAP, the All-Union copyright agency, had a separate stand in the Soviet section. VAAAP representatives signed over 80 export-import contracts with well-known foreign publishing companies, among them the West German firms of Bertelsmann, Boco, Langen Springer and others. Between 1983-84, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga will be distributing over 500 thousand copies of Soviet books on the arts, politics and scientific and technical subjects, in the FRG and other countries.

## WEATHER

October 30-November 1

The warm weather will continue in Moscow and the Moscow Region. Night temperatures will range from +6° to +7°C, and from +11° to +7°C in the daytime. No rain at the beginning of the period. On Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, there will be slight rain with increasing West wind.



## PERFECT EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENT-DAY KNITWEAR PRODUCTION:

## KIK 9 CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE

- knitting fabric lengths that require the minimum of pattern-culling to be sewn up into suits, jumpers, pullovers, jackets and the like
- knitting fabric lengths with a secure edge and a separating (dividing) row of loops
- edge-knitting: 1+1 rib with either reinforcement thread on every second needle, or double with plain web-knitting
- main fabric knittings: either 1+1 rib, or two-, three-, four-color full, semi-full or applied jacquard

## BROAD PRODUCTION CAPABILITIES + ENHANCED PRODUCT QUALITY

Cylindrical diameter, mm	750
Class (needles per inch)	10 or 12
Knitting systems	twenty-four
Pallarm-forming mechanisms	twenty-four
Thread change mechanisms	twenty-four
Linear speed, m/s:	
knitting main fabrics	0.6-0.7
at starts and drum or thread changes	0.4
Knitting factor	0.7
Yarn handled:	
Class 10	31.2 tex x 2; 25 tex x 2;
(woollen, blended or bulk)	or 31.2 tex both ways
Class 12	25 tex x 2; 22.2 tex x 2;
(woollen, blended or bulk)	
Dimensions, mm:	
machine height	3200
bobbin holder diameter	3000
Weight, kg	2800
35, Moslimovskoye Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR.	
Tel. 143-86-00; 143-87-51	
Telex 411008 TEHEX SU,	
41228 TEXEX SU	

## TECHMASHEXPORT

## Intourist news

Günther Spazier:

## TRAVEL

## BRINGS PEOPLE

## CLOSER TOGETHER

Now on his fourth visit to the country, Günther Spazier, Chairman of the West German Travel Board, Department believes his trip and talk with Intourist officials were very profitable. Talking to newsmen, he summed up his impressions as follows:

The USSR and West Germany are close neighbours and have all the conditions necessary for boosting travel exchange. Thus, in 1980, 200,000 German citizens came to the Soviet Union, and there is a growing number of Soviet tourists visiting our country.

We think this year's figure will be an all-time high. In the past six months 2.5 times as many West Germans came to the USSR, as in the same period of last year.

During my visit to Moscow we discussed further cooperation with Intourist. With Intourist Chairman, Viktor Rozenko, our department will soon be able to offer Soviet visitors new tours, and, in particular, tours of professional interest.

There are many people wishing to visit the USSR. Your country has a solid travel base, with its magnificent scenery, places of historical interest and its vast variations in landscape.

We fully support, Mr. Spazier said, Leonid Brezhnev's efforts to the effect that tourism brings people in different countries closer together, helping them eliminate prejudice and promote understanding and friendship among peoples.

Viktor YEVKIN

Handwritten text in a box: "The USSR and West Germany are close neighbours and have all the conditions necessary for boosting travel exchange. Thus, in 1980, 200,000 German citizens came to the Soviet Union, and there is a growing number of Soviet tourists visiting our country."